# *Unesco Chronicle*

*In this issue:*

**Social Implications of Technological Progress**

**Unesco-Sponsored International Agreements**

**Development of Arid Zones**

**A monthly report from Unesco House**

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# Unesco Chronicle

Monthly Bulletin February 1958 Vol. IV No. 2

## CONTENTS

Social implications of technological progress (Georges Balandier). 43
International regulations drawn up and applied under Unesco's auspices . . . . . 49

NEWS FROM UNESCO HOUSE

Establishment of the Provisional International Computation Centre. 54
Social sciences and peaceful co-operation. . . . . 54
Improvement of international bibliographical services . . . . 54
The use of audio-visual media in fundamental and adult education. 56

UNESCO'S ACTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The contribution of the social sciences to the economic development
Organization of a course on methods of literacy teaching at Sirs-el-
The development of social science teaching in Latin America. . . 57
of the Arab States. . . . . 57
Layyan . . . . . 58
Library development in Israel. . . . . 58
Survey of Burma's cultural heritage. . . . . 58
Educational reform in Laos . . . . . 59
International Geophysical Year fellowships. . . . . 60
New missions of experts. . . . . 60

REGIONAL SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES

Science Co-operation Office for Latin America. . . . . 61
Science Co-operation Office for the Middle East. . . . . 61
Science Co-operation Office for South Asia. . . . . 62

NEWS OF MEMBER STATES AND NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Australia, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Iraq, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, United States of America. . . . . 62

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## CONTENTS

Social implications of technological progress (Georges Balandier). 43
International regulations drawn up and applied under Unesco's auspices . . . . . 49

NEWS FROM UNESCO HOUSE

Establishment of the Provisional International Computation Centre. 54
Social sciences and peaceful co-operation. . . . . 54
Improvement of international bibliographical services . . . . . 54
The use of audio-visual media in fundamental and adult education. 56

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PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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Organization of a course on methods of literacy teaching at Sirs-el-
The development of social science teaching in Latin America. . . 57
of the Arab States. . . . . 57
Layyan . . . . . 58
Library development in Israel. . . . . 58
Survey of Burma's cultural heritage. . . . . 58
Educational reform in Laos . . . . . 59
International Geophysical Year fellowships. . . . . 60
New missions of experts. . . . . 60

REGIONAL SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES

Science Co-operation Office for Latin America. . . . . 61
Science Co-operation Office for the Middle East. . . . . 61
Science Co-operation Office for South Asia. . . . . 62

NEWS OF MEMBER STATES AND NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Australia, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Iraq, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, United States of America. . . . . 62

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Social Science Council . . . . . 65
International Committee for Social Science Documentation. . . 65
International Theatre Institute . . . . . 66
International Music Council . . . . . 66
Liaison Committee of International Non-governmental Organizations in the Field of Arts and Letters. . . . . 67

PUBLICATIONS

The development of arid zones . . . . . 69
Bibliographical notes. . . . . 74

PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

February, March, April, May, June and July 1958. . . . . 76

CORRIGENDUM

In *Unesco Chronicle*, Vol. IV, No. 1, page 12, fourth line, please read: Division Head, Department of Mass Communication and not Chief, Press Division, Department of Mass Communication.

# Social Implications of Technological Progress

GEORGES BALANDIER
Director of the International Research Office on Social Implications of Technological Progress;
Directeur d'Études, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris

The progress of techniques—techniques of production, communication, protection, etc.—has been the most important factor for the past century in changing the face of human society and civilization. This movement has taken shape in two aspects. Within those societies which have taken the initiative in the 'technological revolution', it is going ahead with amazing rapidity. The accumulation of knowledge and technical tools goes on at an ever-quickening pace, but the adaptation of social and economic structures cannot always keep the same tempo. The result is a gap which may widen even more dangerously if we do not immediately plan for the effects of automation in industrial production and of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. The most dynamic societies show a slowness in adaptation which may very well involve serious upsets and force them to pay a high social price for their technological and economic progress.

As for those societies which are now receiving techniques which they did not invent, they are faced by many more upheavals which affect their whole social and economic systems and create maladjustments which may lead to a state of lengthy crisis. The spread of industrial civilization—which must also be a civilization of work at the same time—can only have positive short-term effects if it is scientifically 'controlled'—that is, scientifically guided and watched.

These two series of problems are not as distinct as they may seem at first sight. Relations between technologically advanced countries and countries which are less advanced in this respect cannot be established upon a level of complete equality. If the gap continues to widen—as has been the case during recent decades—the chasm between the two groups of countries will certainly offer a serious danger to the future of international relations. In other words, technological progress must be 'tamed' so that it can be used for the benefit not only of all social groups, but also of all nations.

## PROBLEMS OF THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

'Technological progress' and 'social implications' are terms which must be studied from both a narrow and a broad viewpoint so that the lines of their application may be clearly drawn. They refer to a certain concept of social change and a certain concept of history.

The term 'technological progress' can be applied to the introduction of a new machine, a new tool, a new method of production or a new way of distributing products or organizing industry. It can also be applied to the use of new species of cultivated plants, the establishment of a new system of land tenure, or to transformations in the fields of medical therapy or education. Looking at it from a broader viewpoint, technological progress covers a huge and complex panorama of changes and innovations which concern not merely technological instruments (machines and other material factors in culture) but which also encompass trends in science, the arts and civilization.

In order to limit its field of action accurately, scientific studies must be carried out with a precise and limited definition of 'technological progress' in mind. But the scientist will run a grave risk if he forgets that its two meanings are closely linked. Nor can he afford to lose sight of the relativity of 'progress' or of the distinctions which have been made, for example, between 'objective progress' (which can be measured) and 'subjective progress' or between 'progressive progress' and 'recessive progress' (depending whether or not production rises with the number of workers). He must also keep an open mind concerning the conditions required by technological progress.

As for the term 'social implications' in its widest sense, it implies the whole of the effects of technological progress upon the individual and society: effects upon qualification, attitudes, habits, emotions, personality, etc.; effects upon the geographic and professional distribution of individuals, upon social relations, social groups (classes, in particular), economic and political systems, law, etc. While it may be necessary to separate and to classify these varied effects of progress in order to carry out a particular study, the social scientists must remember at all times that they are always closely related.

It is not enough merely to study technological progress from the aspect of its social consequences. The conditions—or the combinations of conditions —which help it or hinder it must also be examined. Research undertaken in countries which are now going through the process of modernization is highly revealing in this respect.

But there is another point of view, equally valid, which S. H. Frankel has called to the attention of specialists. He states: 'We speak readily about the social consequences of technological change, but never about technological change as a social consequence. This fact is important. It shows that we have adopted the habit of considering technological change in a mechanical sense—as an independent force which, by acting upon society, brings about certain reactions, some favourable and others unfavourable. What we designate in the term, "technological change", is only one aspect of all the phenomena of change which determine each other and

which occur in many fields of our social organization.' This observation is important in its warning to research workers not to succumb to the temptation of considering the progress of technology as a system of causality and social changes as a clear-cut system of causes or effects.

### A 'CO-OPERATIVE' OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

The International Research Office on Social Implications of Technological Progress was established by Unesco in Paris at the end of 1953. Linked to the International Social Science Council, this new office began to function at the beginning of the following year since when it has endeavoured to play the role of a documentation centre and a 'co-operative' of scientific information. It has also sought to prepare meetings and to stimulate and conduct research.

With the help of five teams of specialists, the office carried out a general international survey in 1955 covering many branches of the social sciences. Before undertaking any new studies, an inventory had to be made of the most recent work done on the social implications of technological progress and of the results achieved. A group of Dutch research workers from the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague compiled a bibliography covering and classifying the main titles. In order to lay down the chief lines of this research, the group also prepared abstracts of major works devoted to the correlation between social changes and technological changes.

A group of Belgian research workers from the Solvay Institute of Sociology in Brussels undertook the evaluation of documents used to study this type of relations. In the United States, three leading scientists—Professors Simon Kuznets, Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore—took up the problem of 'the measurement of change' from the viewpoint of the economist, the demographer and the social scientists.

A team of British research workers, lead by Professor Raymond Firth, attacked the problem of 'models of change'. A synthesis of these reports has been made in Paris by the Research Office in collaboration with the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes at the Sorbonne. These reports are now being published.

Since its creation, the Research Office has mainly concentrated its work on those countries which have expressed the desire to develop their economies and which are in the process of becoming industrialized. In March 1954, an international 'study week' was held in Paris on the theme of economic motivations and stimulations in underdeveloped countries considered on the basis of examples in Asia, Africa, South America and Oceania.

Following this meeting of experts, a general report was drawn up under three main headings: the effects of modern economy; the rural environ-

ment 'in transition'; and adaptation to the industrial enterprise and the industrial environment. This report was followed by suggestions for study made by Professors Firth and Balandier.[1]

## ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

When a country sets out on the road to rapid industrialization and economic development, it comes under the influence of forces for change which operate far beyond the limits of its economic life. The difficulty lies in taking an inventory of these direct or induced changes and analysing the complex relations existing among them. This is why the Research Office has undertaken the direction of comparative study of the relations between demographic, economic and social changes. This study covering the 50-year period from 1900 to 1950 has been confided to four research teams composed of Italian, French and Spanish specialists. The examples studied are all in the Western Mediterranean region, that is, Lombardy, Southeastern France (including Corsica) and Spain. The comparative study of these various reports led to the writing of a summary of their conclusions which was then transmitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Similar research has been undertaken in other regions of the world. Professor W. Moore of the United States has prepared, in co-operation with the Research Office, a study defining the social context of economic development in Latin America. Social problems raised by the industrialization of rural Africa south of the Sahara were considered by an international study made by African, British and French specialists. The results of this study have also been transmitted in a report to the competent commission of the United Nations.

During the period of transition in which traditional societies are modernized, economic development and urbanization do not have solely positive results. Equilibriums are shattered to a more or less lasting extent and the phenomena of social disorganization appear on the scene. This important aspect has been attacked from the theoretical angle and with the help of an existing inventory of research and published documents in an international study grouping the contributions of various branches of the social sciences. Some of the results obtained have been made available to specialists through the information bulletin published by the Research Office. On the same problem, Professor M. Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science has produced a bibliography limited geographically to Southern Asia and the Pacific region.

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1. A special issue of the *International Social Science Bulletin*, Vol. VI, No. 3, 1954, was devoted to this meeting.

Unesco and the International Social Science Council have also undertaken a large-scale survey covering India, Japan, Switzerland, Corsica, and Mexico in order to make a precise study of the social and cultural contexts affecting the behaviour and productivity of workers. The fact that modern working conditions—both in industry and in rural environments—are now spreading to large regions of the globe makes this a question of highly practical importance. But the reactions of the workers affected by these new technological patterns are highly varied, as varied as their social and cultural environments. Therefore, the research teams which have been established for this study are attacking the problems of productivity and adaptation to modern tasks on the basis of a list of 'variables' which lends unity to their study. The results of this collective research have already produced a preliminary summary report and they have also pointed to the need of continuing research on certain particular points.

The Research Office has also undertaken a survey with the help of competent institutions in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and certain Eastern European countries (Poland and Czechoslovakia). Thus, social scientists will have the opportunity to compare problems raised by economic and technological progress in different economic and political contexts and also to compare the methods of study which are used. The information-gathering aspect of this study is being complemented by the sending of questionnaires which will enable the establishment of what amounts to a world catalogue of institutions, specialists and current research.

Two other fields of research are also being covered at present by the Research Office. One concerns the effects of industrialization upon family organization in tropical Africa. The other bears upon the problems of theory and methodology raised by the study of social changes caused by technological progress, industrialization and economic development (this is an ambitious project which can be tackled in its early phases only as a 'pilot study'). We might add that, in liaison with the International Social Science Council and Unesco's Department of Social Sciences, the Research Office has contributed to the preparation of suggestions concerning a large-scale study programme centred upon the systematic examination of problems of industrialization as they are formulated today in different societies.

## THE DAILY TASKS OF THE RESEARCH OFFICE

This picture would be incomplete without mention of the daily activities of the International Research Office on Social Implications of Technological Progress, activities which contribute to our knowledge of the social effects

of economic and technological development. The office offers a guide service, not only by carrying out studies but also by providing information to organizations and isolated research workers who request its advice and by counselling Unesco's social science fellows as well as young research workers who have come to Paris to study the problem in its field.

The Research Office has also established a network of correspondents and a documentation service which enable it to keep an up-to-date record of current research. It makes this information known through its quarterly bulletin, *Information*, which is sent regularly to specialists and specialized institutions. It produces bibliographies: two have already been published on the social consequences of industrialization and urban problems in Africa and on technological change and social disorganization, while a third is being prepared on the social consequences of economic and technological development in the Near East. Finally, the Research Office can take the initiative for organizing seminars which give specialists an opportunity to compare their points of view. These are all examples of how the Research Office works for fruitful international collaboration, both on the practical level as well as on the level of scientific action.

# International Regulations drawn up and applied under Unesco's Auspices

**One of the important tasks assigned to Unesco by its Constitution is to 'maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge'. This aim is to be achieved by three distinct methods: (a) 'by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international convention'; (b) 'by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information'; and (c) 'by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them'.**

**Unesco has already made considerable progress in carrying out these directives. Great importance has been attached to the drawing up of international regulations—conventions or agreements—whose application will assist, in one way or another, in protecting man's cultural heritage and in diffusing knowledge. The following is a brief summary of results already achieved in this field, as well as projects still under study.**

### CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT

**This convention, adopted at The Hague in 1954 at a conference of delegates from 50 States, came into force in 1956. It sets up what may be termed a kind of 'cultural Red Cross'. The signatories have undertaken to adopt a number of measures without precedent in peacetime: (a) construction of air-raid shelters in which works of art, manuscripts, scientific collections, archives, valuable books, etc., can be stored; (b) preparation of technical plans for the safeguarding of buildings and the installation of protective devices; (c) organization by the armed forces, in peacetime, of monuments and fine arts services with specialist personnel; (d) introduction in peacetime into military regulations of rules relating to the respect of cultural property; (e) preparation of an international register in which a limited number of buildings and shelters is designated in advance to be accorded special protection in wartime. This register is kept by the Director General of Unesco.**

An additional protocol lays down that cultural property may not be exported from an occupied territory nor be retained as war reparations.

By 31 December 1957, 19 States had ratified or adhered to the convention:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Byelorussia, | Egypt, | Libya, | Ukraine, |
| Bulgaria, | France, | Mexico, | Union of Burma, |
| Cuba, | Hungary, | Monaco, | Union of Soviet |
| Czechoslovakia, | Israel, | Poland, | Socialist Republics, |
| Ecuador, | Jordan, | San Marino, | Yugoslavia. |

With the exception of Bulgaria, Ecuador and Israel, the same countries had also ratified or adhered to the protocol.

It was also with the aim of conserving monuments and works of the past that the Unesco General Conference adopted in 1956 a recommendation to its Member States defining 'international principles applicable to archaeological excavations'. The Secretariat of the Organization is at present examining with the assistance of experts, a similar recommendation on measures to be taken in order to make museums accessible to all.

### THE UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

Adopted at a conference of delegates from 50 States held in Geneva in 1952, this convention was signed by the representatives of 40 governments, and came into force in 1955. Its aim is to fill gaps in international copyright legislation covering literary, scientific and artistic works, with some countries being party to one convention, others to a different treaty, and still others not being bound by any of these arrangements. The Universal Copyright Convention eliminates the costly administrative formalities of registration. States becoming a party to it undertake to apply to foreign works the same copyright protection given to national works. An intergovernmental committee is responsible for administering the convention.

As of 31 December 1957, 29 States had ratified or adhered to the convention:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andorra, | France, | Italy, | Philippines,[1] |
| Argentina, | Federal Republic | Japan, | Portugal, |
| Austria, | of Germany, | Laos, | Spain, |
| Cambodia, | Haiti, | Liberia, | Switzerland, |
| Chile, | Holy See, | Luxembourg, | United Kingdom, |
| Costa Rica, | Iceland, | Mexico, | United States of |
| Cuba, | India, | Monaco, | America. |
| Ecuador, | Israel, | Pakistan, | |

1. After depositing the instrument of acceptance of the convention, the Government of the Philippines made known its decision to withdraw.

Nineteen of these countries have also ratified or adhered to the three protocols of the convention; eight have undertaken to apply two or one of these protocols; two other States have limited themselves to the application of the convention alone.

In March 1957, an expert committee convened jointly by Unesco and the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (the Berne Union) drew up a draft agreement for the 'protection of "neighbouring" rights': the rights of performing artists, sound recorders and radio and television broadcasters. The experts' conclusions have been submitted to interested governments for study. Under the terms of an agreement made between the International Labour Organisation, the Berne Union and Unesco, an intergovernmental conference will draw up the final agreement.

The Unesco General Conference also addressed, in 1956, a recommendation to its Member States that, in the common interest of organizers and competitors, a 'standard regulation for international competitions in architecture and town planning' should be adopted. The regulation, drawn up with the assistance of the International Union of Architects, was attached as an annex to the recommendation.

### AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIALS

Under the terms of its Constitution, Unesco is responsible for recommending 'such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image'. The agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials, adopted unanimously by the Unesco General Conference in 1950, came into force in 1952. It exempts from customs duties the following materials: books, publications and documents; works of art and collectors' pieces of an educational, scientific or cultural nature; visual and auditory materials of a similar nature; scientific instruments and apparatus; articles for the blind; and materials intended for public exhibition.

For all these objects, the agreement provides not only complete exemption from customs duties but also exemption from internal charges exceeding those applied to similar domestic products. Other charges, such as handling fees, must be limited to the cost of services rendered. Contracting States also undertake to facilitate, as far as possible, exchanges of educational, scientific and cultural materials with other countries, and to grant the necessary licences for importation of these materials, particularly in regard to publications intended for public libraries.

Twenty-six States at present apply this agreement:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium, | France, | Luxembourg, | Sweden, |
| Cambodia, | Federal Republic | Malaya, | Switzerland, |
| Ceylon, | of Germany, | Monaco, | Thailand, |
| Cuba, | Greece, | Netherlands, | Viet-Nam, |
| Egypt, | Haiti, | Pakistan, | United Kingdom, |
| El Salvador, | Israel, | Philippines, | Yugoslavia. |
| Finland, | Laos, | Spain, | |

Technical problems connected with the application of this agreement were studied last October in Geneva at a meeting of governmental experts, organized by Unesco, at which 52 States were represented. Several recommendations aimed at making application of the agreement as liberal as possible were adopted unanimously.

### AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTER

This agreement, similar to the preceding one, was adopted by the Unesco General Conference in 1948 and came into force in 1954. Its object is to facilitate the dispatch from country to country of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific and cultural character: films, filmstrips and microfilms; sound recordings; and glass slides, models, wall charts, maps and posters. These materials are granted exemption from customs duties, from all quantitative restrictions and from import licences, and benefit by treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like products of the importing country. The agreement specifies that these facilities are to be accorded by each of the contracting States to material originating in the territory of any of the other contracting States.

Up to the present time, the agreement has been signed by 21 States, and ratified by the governments of the following 11 countries:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambodia, | El Salvador, | Norway, | Syria, |
| Canada, | Haiti, | Pakistan, | Yugoslavia. |
| Denmark, | Iraq, | Philippines, | |

## TRANSIT THROUGH CUSTOMS OF DELICATE PHYSICAL STANDARDS

**On Unesco's initiative a number of countries have, since 1954, adopted special administrative arrangements for the safe and expeditious transit of delicate physical standards through customs. Laboratories in the following 24 countries are at present benefiting from these arrangements:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Australia,** | **Federal Republic of Germany,** | **Italy,** | **Philippines,** |
| **Austria,** | | **Japan,** | **Poland,** |
| **Ceylon,** | **Greece,** | **Lebanon,** | **Switzerland,** |
| **Dominican Republic,** | **Haiti,** | **Netherlands,** | **Union of South Africa,** |
| | **Hungary,** | **New Zealand,** | |
| **France,** | **India,** | **Nicaragua,** | **United Kingdom,** |
| | **Israel,** | **Pakistan,** | **Viet-Nam.** |

**Among efforts being made to conclude new agreements, Unesco is examining means of improving the international exchange of publications; draft conventions in this field are being studied. It has also suggested to Member States various measures designed to promote the international transmission of news. The Secretariat is also working on the preparation of international regulations to facilitate the free movement of persons engaged in educational, scientific and cultural activities, and in particular journalists.**

# NEWS FROM UNESCO HOUSE

*Establishment of the Provisional International Computation Centre*

Under an agreement recently signed between Unesco and the Italian Institute of Higher Mathematics, the Provisional International Computation Centre was established in Rome on 1 January 1958. It is under the control of an organizing committee which at present consists of representatives of both contracting parties, together with experts appointed by the French, Italian, Japanese and Mexican authorities. This committee met at Unesco Headquarters in Paris on 16 and 17 December last and approved the centre's programme and budget for 1958.

The purpose of the Rome centre is not to take the place of national institutions or private firms now using electronic calculators, but to enable countries which do not yet possess such equipment to benefit by its services. It will encourage studies of mathematical methodology relating to the use of computers and will administer fellowships for training and refresher courses for technicians. It will collaborate with several international organizations, such as FAO, and with certain scientific and technical associations such as the International Mathematical Union, the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and the Union of International Engineering Organizations. Mr. Jean Mussard, of Swiss nationality, has been appointed Executive Secretary.

*Social Sciences and Peaceful Co-operation*

As part of its programme of studies on the contribution of the social sciences to peaceful international co-operation, Unesco organized a meeting of political scientists at Munich from 16 to 21 December last. The following 16 experts took part: Professors G. W. Choudhury (Pakistan), C. A. Colliard (France), A. Denisov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), J. Djordjevič (Yugoslavia), O. K. Flechtheim (Federal Republic of Germany), J. Freymond (Switzerland), F. Gross (United States of America), V. Koretsky (Ukraine), J. Meynaud (France), I. Mrazek (Czechoslovakia), A. Naess (Norway), P. A. Reynolds (United Kingdom), W. R. Sharp (United States of America), E. Tejera-Paris (Venezuela), J. J. Wiatr (Poland), and A. Zajaczkowski (Poland). The Department of Social Sciences was represented by Professor A. Bertrand, Deputy Director, and Mr. K. Forcart.

*Improvement of International Bibliographical Services*

The International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, consisting of 15 experts, held its fourth session at Unesco Headquarters, Paris, from 10 to 13 December last, under the chairmanship of Mr. Julien Cain (France).

It will be recalled that the committee was originally set up on the recommendation of the Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services (Paris, 1950) to act as an advisory body to the Director-General of Unesco on all bibliographical questions and as a link between all the specialized bibliographical bodies.

The committee adopted the final report of the Royal University Library of Oslo on Unesco's bibliographical publications and made the following recommendations: Unesco should, through appropriate bodies, take a more active part in the planning and co-ordination of international bibliography; for the compilation of many bibliographies, closer co-operation should be established between the bibliographical experts and the research specialists; the large subject bibliographies should, as far as possible, have collaborators in every region of the world and even, when conditions permit, in every country; greater importance should be attached to the standardization of bibliographical data, classification, accurate translation and detailed indexes; conferences of editors of the more important international bibliographies should be organized in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination in this field; the different bibliographies should be distributed throughout the world to an even greater extent than is the case today; and, finally, improved training in the use of bibliographical tools should be encouraged. The committee also proposed that a practical manual embodying the general principles to be followed in preparing international bibliographies should be published as a guide for bibliographies subsidized or issued by Unesco.

After studying a report on recent bibliographies prepared with financial assistance from Unesco, the Committee recommended that the Organization should draw up contracts for a number of other projects to be undertaken, namely: the preparation of a further annual report on *Bibliographical Services throughout the World*, by R. L. Collison; continuation of the study undertaken by the working group of the International Federation of Library Associations on the co-ordination of cataloguing principles; preparation of a preliminary study of scientific periodicals as a means of communication, by the Royal Society (London); preparation of a critical study of the potentialities of apparatus for reproduction described in the *Manual of Reproduction and Selection*, published by the International Federation for Documentation (IFD); compilation by IFD of a directory of existing specialized classification schemes; preparation by the Union of International Associations of a new edition of the *Directory of Periodicals published by International Non-governmental Organizations*; assistance to the Turkish National Commission for Unesco in the publication of the Turkish edition of the *Vocabularium Bibliothecarii*; compilation of a *Directory of Reference Works on the Rio de la Plata* and reproduction of the master catalogue cards of the main libraries in Argentina to help other South American libraries to improve their cataloguing, this work to be carried out by the National Bibliographical Group in Argentina; compilation of the 1957 edition of the *Bibliografía de Centro-América y del Caribe* and publication of the *Boletín informativo de la bibliografía de Centro-América y del Caribe* by the Cuban National Bibliographical Group; and, finally, aid to the National Bibliographical Group of Panama in the organization of a bibliographical seminar in February 1958.

The committee examined the main bibliographical problems involved in

the execution of Unesco's Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. It considered comments received from National Commissions and various organizations on papers concerning new methods and techniques for the communication of knowledge. It also studied a preliminary report on the survey of the needs of special libraries, the programme for a symposium on European national libraries and Unesco's draft programme of bibliographical activities for 1959-60.

The three members of the committee's bureau were re-elected, as follows: Mr. Julien Cain (France), Chairman; Mr. F. C. Francis (United Kingdom), Vice-Chairman; Doctor L. Brummel (Netherlands), Secretary-General.

*The Use of Audio-Visual Media in Fundamental and Adult Education*

Audio-visual media are still by no means used as they ought to be in science teaching and for the development of education and culture. The General Conference of Unesco therefore requested the Director-General to conduct an inquiry among Member States into the needs of the masses in regard to the use of audio-visual techniques in fundamental and adult education and into these techniques themselves. The purpose of this survey, which is now being conducted, is to take stock of experience gained over the past 10 years—and particularly to evaluate the results of the main experiments which have been carried out—and to define future policy. The findings of this survey will be communicated to Member States at the tenth session of the General Conference next November.

# UNESCO'S ACTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

## Participation Programme and Technical Assistance

### *The Development of Social Science Teaching in Latin America*

In pursuance of a decision taken by the General Conference in 1956, Unesco is at present taking part in the establishment and operation of the Latin American Regional Social Science Research Centre in Rio de Janeiro and in the organization of the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago, Chile. The first of these institutions is directed by Professor Costa-Pinto (Brazil) and the second is presided over by Professor Georges Friedmann (France), Chairman of the International Sociological Association—both of them Unesco experts.

The two bodies have a joint governing board which met at Bello Horizonte (Brazil) from 5 to 10 November last. It approved the Rio de Janeiro centre's programme of work for 1958, which includes: a survey of the situation of the social sciences in Latin America; a study of social stratification in the same region (in fact undertaken in six or seven countries, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay and possibly Venezuela); an inquiry into the social effects of industrialization in the Bahia region; and a possible inquiry, in co-operation with FAO, on the agrarian system and agricultural working conditions in Central America. A thorough study was also made of the plan for the organization of the faculty in Santiago, Chile, its programme of work for 1958 and its financial resources.

### *The Contribution of the Social Sciences to the Economic Development of the Arab States*

The seminar on the Contribution of the Social Sciences to Economic Development, held in Beirut from 9 to 19 December last, was a marked success. Organized regionally under the technical assistance programme, it was directed by Professor G. Parenti of Florence University, assisted by the following five experts appointed by Unesco: Professors C. Bobrowski (Poland), Vice-Chairman of the Economic Council of Poland; P. G. Franck (United States of America), Robert College, Istanbul; S. Hofstra (Netherlands), Amsterdam University; A. D. Knox (United Kingdom), London School of Economics and Political Science; and A. Sauvy (France), Director of the National Institute of Demographic Studies, Paris.

Fifteen delegates from eight Arab States (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria) took part in this seminar, together with nine Lebanese Government observers, six representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organizations and eleven other observers. Professor Marshall, Director of the Department of Social Sciences, and three members of his staff represented the Unesco Secretariat. The opening meeting was presided over by the Lebanese Minister of Education; Mgr Maroun, a member of Unesco's Executive Board, being also present.

Each expert had prepared a working paper on the different demographic, institutional and sociological aspects of economic development and on the means of action made available by the various branches of the social sciences to those responsible for economic and social development programmes or plans. In addition, the government representatives had been requested to prepare a working paper on economic development problems in their countries.

The preparation of a final report on the discussions and the conclusions reached by the seminar was entrusted to Professor Franck; this document will be reproduced by the Unesco Secretariat, and the Arab League has already offered to have it translated into Arabic and printed in that language.

*Organization of a Course on Methods of Literacy Teaching at Sirs-el-Layyan*

A three months' course on methods of literacy teaching is to be held from 1 April to 30 June next at the Arab States' Fundamental Education Centre at Sirs-el-Layyan, Menufiya (Egypt). Unesco has decided to offer some twenty study grants to nationals of Arab States belonging to Unesco. When the course is completed, the recipients of these grants will return to their countries, where they will be given work connected with fundamental and adult education.

*Library Development in Israel*

Mrs. N. Delougaz (United States of America), an expert on librarianship, has recently completed a two years' mission in Israel, assigned to her by Unesco under the technical assistance programme. Her principal task was to organize the Graduate Library School of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. This school, which opened in November 1956, awarded 25 diplomas last summer; 25 new students have been enrolled for the 1957-58 course.

Mrs. Delougaz also launched a small pilot public library in Kiryat Yovel, a suburb of Jerusalem, consisting of several settlements of new immigrants belonging to different ethnic groups. At the request of the Tel Aviv Government, Unesco has provided this library with the necessary equipment and a considerable number of books under the participation programme. The experiment has been proceeding successfully since last November.

*Survey of Burma's Cultural Heritage*

The Burmese Government has recently undertaken a country-wide survey of ancient manuscripts and other uncatalogued 'cultural objects'. Unesco's aid, requested for this project, has consisted in appointing, for six months,

two specialists, who have done extremely useful work. Thus, U Aung Thaw visited some fifteen towns and his assistant, U Min Naing, travelling in a more unsettled and inaccessible area, covered five towns in the Southern Shan States and the vicinity of Prome.

To find manuscripts in Christian countries in the Middle Ages meant visiting monasteries. The same is true today of Buddhist countries and it is well known that Burma abounds in monasteries. The ancient manuscripts are stored there in big teak boxes, often gilded and lacquered. The oldest works discovered by Aung Thaw and Min Naing date back to the seventeenth century and it is a matter for wonder that palm leaves should have survived 300 years of the monsoon. Whatever their age, most of the manuscripts are religious texts, both canonical and non-canonical, former lives of the Buddha or translations of Sanskrit books. But, the interest of the two specialists was not centred on these texts, which have been widely reproduced and have almost all appeared in print. It is the secular works which deserve particular attention because they are more rare and indeed in some cases their existence is hardly even suspected. The recent mission led to the discovery of a great many of them: works on history, astrology, grammar, the chronicles of the kings of Pagan, Myinzaing, Pinya and Pegu, as well as plays, epic poems, fables, historical ballads, and so on. These discoveries will certainly lead to the revision of several classics and even the publication of works hitherto unknown.

The two experts drew up a list of over five hundred manuscripts, rare books, paintings and works of art, most of which have been photographed thanks to equipment provided by Unesco. Several owners—including heads of monasteries and private collectors—have even agreed to cede to the State cultural property of obvious national interest.

*Educational Reform in Laos*

In 1957, in response to a request made by the Laos Government in 1956, Unesco sent a mission of four experts to study educational conditions there and to propose any reforms which it considered necessary in the different branches of public education.

The final report of the mission has now been published. All the educational reforms it recommends have a major objective in view, namely, to contribute through education to the economic and social development of Laos. The Unesco experts write: 'The main pillars of the structure we have suggested are the introduction of compulsory and universal school attendance, the introduction of handicrafts into the schools, the development of practical classes in both primary and complementary education, the development of technical education and fundamental education, and the training of an adequate number of teachers. Any such grand design will be useless, or will have but partial success, if Laos does not commit itself to a sound programme of economic development which will go hand in hand with educational reform. Economic development must take place if the country is to provide the money which educational reorganization will need, and if Laos is to be able to offer appropriate responsibilities to those who have benefited from the new educational system.'

*International Geophysical Year Fellowships*

By 1 July 1957, the beginning of the International Geophysical Year, a number of Unesco fellows who had received training abroad under the scheme of fellowships related to the IGY, had returned home equipped to take an active part in their countries' programmes for the IGY.

Dr. Anibal Rodriguez Bejazo (Peru), professor of seismology at the University of Arequipa, began his programme with three months' study at the Seismological Section of the Pakistan Geophysical Observatory at Quetta. This observatory has been built up over the past five years under the guidance of a Unesco technical assistance expert, Dr. H. I. Thirlaway, and the local staff trained abroad under the Unesco fellowship programme. Dr. Bejazo's stay in Quetta enabled him to gain practical experience in the organization of research programmes in a less developed region, to profit from a wide range of international research experience acquired by five former Unesco fellows, and, finally, to see how certain scientific equipment, supplied by Unesco, operated in conditions similar to those in Peru.

Dr. N. W. Nerurkar (India), research assistant at the Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad, is working during the IGY at the Cosmic Physics Laboratory at Chachaltaya in Bolivia, situated 17,000 feet above sea level. Dr. Nerurkar's studies have necessitated the installation at Chachaltaya of special equipment developed by himself in India for cosmic ray measurement. After his departure, this equipment will remain in Bolivia as a basis for further research. Dr. Nerurkar is working at Chachaltaya with Dr. Eduardo Maldonado, assistant in the Cosmic Physics Laboratory, who also received a Unesco fellowship in geophysics.

These IGY fellowships were awarded by Unesco on the advice of the Special Committee on the International Geophysical Year, which believed that fellowships could make a valuable contribution to the IGY programme if they could be used to give accelerated training to specialists from countries which, without such training opportunities, could not take part in the IGY. The committee indicated six countries which, in their view, would profit most from such awards, namely, Bolivia, Chile, Egypt, Peru, Thailand, and Yugoslavia. Additional fellowships in the same field were requested by Argentina, India and Peru under the technical assistance and participation programmes.

*New Missions of Experts*

Unesco's direct aid to governments at their request, known as Participation in Member States' Activities, differs from United Nations Technical Assistance in that it is not reserved solely for industrially underdeveloped countries and does not depend upon their degree of economic development. Under this programme, two experts were sent on mission during December 1957. Mrs. C. Desroches-Noblecourt (France) has carried out a further five weeks' mission in Egypt as expert adviser at the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt. Professor C. Madge (United Kingdom) has been assigned to India, where he is to take part in the operation of the National Fundamental Education Centre.

During the same month, Unesco sent four experts on mission under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. These missions are as follows:

*Greece.* Assistance in the operation of the National Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. F. Barendregt (Netherlands), nuclear physics expert.

*Laos.* Assistance in the modernization and development of primary and secondary education, Mr. J. J. A. Frans (Belgium), fundamental education expert.

*Saudi Arabia.* Assistance in the reform and development of technical training, Mr. Abdel Wahab Kamel (Egypt).

*Thailand.* Assistance in the operation of the Ubol Fundamental Education Centre, Mr. H. Hayden (United Kingdom), appointed as Deputy Director of the centre, in succession to Mr. Opper who has been promoted to Chief of Mission.

On 31 December 1957, the number of Unesco experts in the field totalled 282 (47 under the Programme of Participation in Member States' Activities and 235 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance).

## Regional Science Co-operation Offices

### *Science Co-operation Office for Latin America*

From 5 August to 5 September last, the Montevideo Regional Office organized a series of courses at Tegucigalpa (Honduras) for the improvement of science teaching. Teachers from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama followed these lectures, which were given with the help of the Unesco Technical Assistance Mission in Honduras.

### *Science Co-operation Office for the Middle East*

With the collaboration of the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, a symposium on abnormal haemoglobins was organized in Istanbul from 15 to 20 September 1957. The symposium, working under the chairmanship of Professor de Silva (Ceylon), was attended by specialists from twelve countries (Belgium, Ceylon, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Netherlands, Thailand, United Kingdom, and United States of America). The series of lectures was followed by a demonstration course organized by Doctor Jonxis (Netherlands) and attended by trainees from Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Sudan.

A training course on soil mapping was held at Rayak (Lebanon) from 17 September to 6 October 1957. The course, opened by Mr. Salha, Deputy Director-General of Agriculture, was directed by Professor G. Aubert and followed by 25 students from Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, and Turkey.

*Science Co-operation Office for South Asia*

The New Delhi Regional Office organized a course last November on scientific glass blowing; students from Burma, Ceylon, India, and Pakistan were invited.

# News of Member States and National Commissions

*Australia.* It is planned to hold a seminar for youth leaders organized by the Youth Panel of the Australian Unesco Committee for Education, in Sydney from 2 to 16 January 1959. The theme of the seminar will be 'Young People in their Daily Work'. Invitations will be sent to leaders of youth movements in countries of South and East Asia as well as to representatives of Australian youth organizations; it is hoped that the seminar will be attended by some fifty participants, half of them from Asia. No participant should be over 35 years of age.

The programme of the seminar will be drawn up in collaboration with the Australian National Advisory Committee to Unesco and particular attention will be paid to the objectives of Unesco's youth programme—participation of youth movements in the promotion of international understanding and co-operation, organization of education for citizenship, and contribution of young people to the social and economic development of the countries in which they work. There will also be discussions on the problems faced by young people in their daily lives and in their work; in this connexion, it is expected that views will be exchanged on commercial and vocational training, urbanization and industrialization problems, family relationships, employers' attitudes, the use of leisure time, and so on.

*China.* The new Executive Committee of the National Commission for Unesco met at the Ministry of Education on 26 December last. It appointed the following officers to form its Bureau: Chairman, Dr. Chu Chia-hua, former Minister, Chairman of the Chinese United Nations Association; Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Ling Han-hsun, former Rector, and Li Hsi-mu, Chairman of the Committee for Scientific Education, Ministry of Education; Secretary-General, Dr. Chang Mei-wei, Director of International Cultural Relations at the Ministry of Education. The Executive Committee also adopted several resolutions concerning the execution of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.

*Czechoslovakia.* The instrument of ratification by Czechoslovakia of the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was deposited with the Director-General of Unesco on 6 December 1957.

*Egypt.* A conference on Technical and Vocational Education Facilities in the Arab States was held in Cairo from 23 November to 5 December 1957 and was attended by representatives of the following 11 countries: Egypt,

Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen. The following countries sent observers: Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, and Pakistan.

The aim of this conference, which was organized by the Egyptian Government in collaboration with Unesco, ILO, FAO and the Arab League, was to study the technical training problems in the Arab States, the various educational methods employed in each of those countries, the measures to be taken to organize a system of concerted action and, lastly, the assistance which international organizations might grant in this field. To mark the occasion, an exhibition had been prepared, illustrating the development of technical training in the countries concerned and also the work being done by some of the international organizations taking part in the conference.

*France.* A group of 16 workers from Stalingrad, Minsk, Penza and several other Soviet towns recently returned to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics after a tour of France. The trip was organized by Unesco under its Workers' Exchange Programme, with the assistance of the French National Commission and the Confédération Générale du Travail. This is the first time that Soviet workers have taken part in the Unesco scheme. The group, headed by Mr. Alexander Alexandrov, Chairman of the Electrical Industry Trade Union of the U.S.S.R., included workers from steel foundries, engineering works, automobile factories and the textile industry. The tour started in Marseilles, where members of the group were able to study the organization of the local trade union movement. This was followed by a short stop at Lyons, where they visited a textile firm and a shoe factory. They then spent several days in Paris, where they were shown round the Renault works and visited the homes of several French workers. During the trip, arrangements were also made for them to visit the capital's historical monuments and museums and to see a number of plays.

At the 12ème Salon National de la Photographie, organized at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the National Commission for Unesco displayed, for the benefit of the Paris public, a set of photographs illustrating the construction of the Organization's new headquarters and Unesco's activities in various parts of the world.

*Iraq.* The Second Archaeological Congress of the Arab League was held in Baghdad, from 18 to 28 November 1957. It adopted several important resolutions and warmly welcomed the recommendation approved by the Unesco General Conference at New Delhi, defining the international principles applicable to archaeological excavations. The congress also approved the recommendations which were adopted in 1956 by the ICOM Conference on Museum Problems in the Near East, organized at Damascus by the International Council of Museums.

*Japan.* Forty-five papers were presented at the International Symposium on the History of Eastern and Western Cultural Contacts, held recently in Tokyo. This meeting was organized by the Japanese National Commission under the East-West Major Project, and Unesco granted a subvention in order to enable foreign scholars to take part in it. Many of these submitted to the meeting reports containing the results of their research and of their

work on the history of cultural relations. Their reports dealt with art, literature, languages, translation problems, geography, philosophy, religious problems, trade and diplomatic relations, historiography, sociology, anthropology and archaeology. Twenty-three monographs were presented at the four meetings devoted to history, archaeology and the fine arts; nine at the two meetings on philosophy; and 11 at the two meetings on ethnology and philology.

*Monaco.* The instrument of ratification by the Principality of Monaco of the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was deposited with the Director-General of Unesco on 10 December 1957.

*Netherlands.* Fifty thousand people have visited a Unesco exhibition 'The Road to Each Other', which has toured 25 Dutch towns over the past six months. The exhibition was organized by the Unesco Centrum Nederland (Unesco Centre in the Netherlands) which has 150 local committees and 65 Unesco youth clubs under its wing. The director of the centre, which has its headquarters at Amsterdam, is Mr. F. H. Tummissen.

Important work is done in the Netherlands to publicize the aims and activities of Unesco. The centre broadcasts a 10-minute radio programme every fortnight and a monthly 50-minute television show about Unesco. It is financed by the State, Unesco, private sources and appeal campaigns. A large sum was recently collected from the sale of Unesco calendars.

*Poland.* The National Commission for Unesco devoted a recent meeting to a discussion on the results of the Conference of European National Commissions, held at Dubrovnik. It also made changes in the composition of the commission: Professor Adam Schaff was elected Vice-Chairman, and eight new members were appointed.

The working party set up by the National Commission to study problems raised by the implementation of the East-West Major Project in Poland met on 12 November last. The decisions taken included: the establishment of a committee to study the treatment of Eastern countries in school textbooks, this survey to be made in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Education; the organization, in collaboration with the Association for the Propagation of Knowledge, of a series of conferences on the countries of the East; the study, in collaboration with the Association of Polish Journalists, of a proposed seminar for young journalists, to examine problems peculiar to the East; the compilation of bibliographies of Polish publications devoted to oriental studies. The working party stressed the importance of developing relations with the other Unesco National Commissions for implementation of the major project.

*United States of America.* The information assembled after the sixth national conference of the National Commission for Unesco—a report of which has already been published in the *Chronicle*—indicates that some 1,500 persons attended the discussions and other cultural events (concerts, theatrical performances, exhibitions) organized at San Francisco from 5 to 9 November last. In addition to the 48 American States, 43 foreign countries were represented, and a large number of educational and cultural

organizations sent delegates. In illustration of the theme 'Asia and America: what the American citizen can do to promote mutual understanding and co-operation', there were many statements dealing with philosophy and religion, literature and art, the social implications of scientific and technical progress, and educational problems in the various countries of Asia. There were also useful discussions among educators, scholars, artists, publishers, museum curators, etc., on the development of American-Asian understanding and co-operation. The East-West Major Project was generally approved. The success of this conference, at which Dr. Vittorino Veronese, Chairman of the Executive Board of Unesco, and Mr. Luther H. Evans, Director-General, were present, has drawn wide public attention to the importance of the Organization's work in this field.

A book tracing the development of Unesco's activities during its first ten years has recently been published in the U.S.A.: *Unesco—Purpose, Progress, Prospects* (Indiana University Press). The authors, Messrs. Walter H. C. Laves (a former Deputy Director-General of the Organization) and Charles A. Thomson (formerly permanent United States representative with Unesco), are eminently qualified to write on this subject; in addition, both have played an important part in the running of the National Commission in recent years, the one as chairman, the other as executive secretary.

## Co-operation with International Non-governmental Organizations

### *International Social Science Council*

The Executive Committee of the International Social Science Council held its tenth session from 13 to 16 December 1957 at Unesco House, Paris, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Yung (United States of America). After discussing various administrative and financial questions, it examined the proposed programme of the Social Sciences Department of Unesco for 1959-60, and made recommendations thereon. It then decided that the Fourth General Assembly of the Council should be held in Paris in March or April 1959 and that, either before or after the assembly, there should be a round-table discussion on the problems of the social repercussions of technological progress.

### *International Committee for Social Science Documentation*

On the initiative of the International Committee for Social Science Documentation, a small meeting of experts was held on 17 December 1957 in Paris, under the chairmanship of Miss D. Kyle (United Kingdom), to discuss the question of special social science documentation centres. The seven experts at this meeting, after discussing whether it was desirable to set up centres of this kind, went on to consider what the aims and functions of such centres should be. They also studied problems concerning the

training of specialized staff for the centres and the equipment the centres would need. In conclusion, the experts instructed the International Committee to consult their national correspondents, and then prepare draft suggestions for the establishment of these documentation centres; this draft will be discussed at the next plenary assembly, scheduled for March 1959.

*International Theatre Institute*

Mr. André Josset, Secretary-General of the International Theatre Institute since 1949, informed the Executive Committee, at the meeting held in Unesco House from 12 to 14 November 1957, that he could not agree to his contract being extended beyond 31 December 1957. The committee regretted Mr. Josset's decision, and thanked him for his valuable services to the organization. A committee of three members was appointed to attend to the administration of the institute until the appointment of a new secretary-general. This committee is composed of Messrs. A. M. Julien (France), Director of the Théâtre des Nations; Paul-Louis Mignon, Secretary of the French National Centre; and Llewellyn Rees (United Kingdom), Honorary President of the institute and a member of its executive committee.

*International Music Council*

The International Music Council is preparing for an international congress and a festival of music, to be held in Paris in October and November next, in connexion with the Seventh General Assembly, the inauguration of Unesco's permanent headquarters, and the tenth session of the General Conference. The congress will be organized in conjunction with the French national committee of the council, and is to be attended by eminent specialists who will study the common sources of music, and the influence of technical media on the growth of the different musical traditions of the countries of East and West. The festival will illustrate the theme of the congress, and there will be performances by musical ensembles from Asia, Europe and America. Meetings to prepare for these two important events have already been held at Unesco House, on 12 April, 11 October and 24 November 1957. Apart from members of Unesco's staff and of the council, the meetings were attended by members of the council's executive board, and by representatives from the French National Commission for Unesco, the Comité National Français de la Musique, the broadcasting organizations collaborating with the council, and the Chambre Syndicale des Organisateurs de Concerts de Paris, etc. The congress is to be held from 24 to 30 October and the festival will open on 12 October and continue into the first weeks of November.

*Dissemination of works by contemporary composers.* On 24 October 1957, the first concert of the musical season, devoted to the 'International Rostrum of Composers', took place at the Salle de l'Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris. The programme consisted of Maurice Ravel's 'Madagascan Songs', which set the keynote, together with various works by contemporary composers of different countries. Concerts of identical programmes will be given in a number of capital cities, under the auspices of the International Music Council, during the 1957-58 musical season. Under a contract signed

with Unesco, as part of a project designed to encourage the performance of contemporary music, the council has enlisted the collaboration of 16 broadcasting organizations in 14 countries; the representatives of these bodies meet in Paris once a year to select a series of programmes made up of the works of composers from all the countries concerned. These programmes are then performed, in the following season, by local musicians at public concerts broadcast by the radio stations associated with the project. The meeting of representatives of broadcasting organizations for selection of the programmes for the 1957-58 season was held at Unesco House on 24 and 25 May 1957. Forty-one works by contemporary composers from Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, and Yugoslavia were selected, and distributed over 13 programmes—five of symphonic music, three of music for smaller orchestras, and five of chamber music. It is hoped that 49 concerts of these same programmes will be given during the 1957-58 season.

Furthermore, the radio representatives, when they met last May, selected five contemporary works considered to be foremost among those which had figured in the programmes for the 1956-57 season. These five works will be included in the ordinary musical programmes of various broadcasting companies, alongside works in the classical and romantic repertories. They are as follows: 'Ritornella', for orchestra, by Ingvar Lidholm (Sweden); 'Fourth Concerto for Strings', by Goffredo Petrassi (Italy); 'Concerto for String Orchestra', by Hilding Rosenberg (Sweden); 'Dance Suite, for Clarinet, Violoncello and Percussion', by Earl Birger Blomdahl (Sweden); and a 'String Quartet' by Irving Fine (United States of America).

*Liaison Committee of International Non-governmental Organizations in the Field of Arts and Letters*

The Liaison Committee of International Non-governmental Organizations in the Field of Arts and Letters met at Unesco House on 9 and 10 December 1957. This committee is composed of representatives of the International Theatre Institute, the International Music Council, the International Association of Plastic Arts, the International PEN Club, and the International Union of Architects.

The agenda was as follows: consideration of the measures taken to implement the recommendations made by the committee at its first meeting in 1955; study of the question of setting up an international council of arts and letters; examination of the work programmes of the organizations represented on the committee and of means for co-ordinating their work; examination of the progress made in extending the geographical representation of these organizations; and discussion of Unesco's programme for 1957-58 and of the proposed programme for 1959-60.

The committee noted that the recommendations adopted at its first meeting had yielded results, and in particular that considerable progress had been made in the representation of national groups of the member organizations of the committee on the National Commissions for Unesco. There had also been considerable improvement in the relations of these organizations with one another.

The committee was unanimously against setting up an international

council of arts and letters, considering that it would be superfluous, and that the results obtained would be unlikely to justify the cost and organisational work involved; it was recommended that the composition and terms of reference of the liaison committee be kept unchanged.

Whilst noting that progress had been made, during the past few years, in extending the geographical area represented by its member organizations, the committee recognized that the conditions of cultural life and the shortage of specialists in certain countries made it very difficult to achieve complete universality. The committee considered means of overcoming these difficulties, and issued a number of recommendations to that end, some addressed to the organizations themselves, others to Unesco or to Member States.

The committee examined the plans for organizing a symposium on the question of building halls to meet the needs of present-day music and drama; it instructed the International Union of Architects to make preparations for a symposium on this question, in collaboration with member organizations of the committee most closely concerned, namely, the International Theatre Institute, the International Music Council and the International Association of Plastic Arts.

# PUBLICATIONS

## The Development of Arid Zones

**Unesco has just published a guide book intended to be of help in the work of all those who, not being technicians, need to know what are the most important problems for study for the development of arid or semi-arid zones.[1] The first part of this work, titled 'Physical and Biological Factors', comprises eight chapters devoted to mapping, climatology, geology and geophysics, geomorphology, hydrology (including irrigation), soil resources, vegetation, and forests. Under the general heading, 'Human Factors', the second part comprises five chapters on population, land tenure, animal husbandry, nutrition, health and sanitation, and sources of energy. Prepared on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, this guide represents the work of 15 specialists from different countries under the direction of Mr. B. T. Dickson, retired chief of the Division of Plant Industry, CSIRO, Australia.**

**'The world today, with its rapidly increasing population, is concerned about possible shortages of food, fertilizers and essential minerals. A new awareness of the living conditions of the majority of the world's 2,528 million people, by contrast with the standards of the more favoured minority, has stirred peoples to desire and work for better conditions', Mr. Dickson states in an introduction to the *Guide Book*. 'These two great factors—the fear of shortages and the desire to improve the lot of man—have given rise to an extraordinary development of effort on the part of individual nations joined in a common cause since the United Nations began to function.**

**'It is estimated that the land surface exposed above sea level is of the order of 57 million square miles and of this area about one-tenth is under some form of cultivation. In this area are to be found the great populations of the world, and obviously it includes the known most productive parts in so far as crops of various kinds are concerned. The present uneven production of these naturally more favoured areas has been a great incentive to the establishment of programmes designed to apply, to areas where production is below potential, technically better methods of cultivation successfully used in similar areas in other parts of the world. In this work FAO, WHO and other international agencies are actively engaged and will continue so for many decades, owing to the nature of the problems. It is reasonable to assume that the more people become**

1. ***Guide Book to Research Data for Arid Zone Development***, Paris, Unesco, 191 pages, with illustrations and graphs. In the series, *Arid Zone Research*. (Also in French.)

thoughtful for the welfare of their fellows in other lands the more will the need be felt for a world agency charged with the responsibility of watching the production and marketing of foods, improving qualities, preventing unnecessary wastages and arranging the provision of food supplies in cases of emergency.'

*The Usefulness of a Guide Book on Research*

'It is estimated', continues Mr. Dickson in his introduction, 'that some 6,400 million acres, or about one quarter of the land surface, are not favoured with good rainfall, indeed they receive less than 10 inches of rain in any given year. This great area, because of its low rainfall, is known as the arid zone. It includes the great hot deserts of the world such as the Sahara (2,500,000 square miles), inner Australia (1,100,000 square miles), Turkestan (900,000 square miles), the Argentine desert (400,000 square miles) and the desert areas of the western United States of America (350,000 square miles). It includes also the marginal areas adjacent to desert lands which, for example, are believed to bring the arid zone of the U.S.A. to about one third of the total area of that great food-producing land.

'In the arid zone, in addition to the dominant characteristic of dryness we find marked temperature contrasts between day and night, and often between seasons. The resulting effect of dryness and temperature ranges is that vegetation is sparse, so that cattle, horses, camels, sheep and goats find little to graze upon and less to drink. Consequently they and the human beings whose livelihood they provide, must become nomadic. . . . Obviously there are many important problems involved in any efforts to improve the lot of peoples who live in arid regions and in the related efforts to make some of the regions more productive. Therein lies a challenge, particularly to the more fortunate who live in climatically more favoured lands. . . .'

'The danger of using the results of isolated surveys to determine broad developmental requirements cannot be too strongly stressed', Mr. Dickson writes further. 'Reviews of past programmes provide evidence of the fact that even countries with financial and technical resources at their command have failed to achieve the desired success owing to lack of complete surveys or lack of integration of all surveys covering the areas in question.

'With this important problem in mind, the Advisory Committee for Arid Zone Research at its fifth session decided to recommend that Unesco publish a volume which would present the broad requirements of each part of a study needed to make an integrated survey of any area in the semi-arid to arid zone. The recommendation was adopted by Unesco and the present volume is the result. . . . It was thought that bringing together in one volume the basic requirements for each survey, treated with a minimum of technical details, would provide administrators, government officials, members of governments and interested private individuals with a useful compendium. The highly trained technician will naturally find the treatment of his specialty less detailed technically than that to which he is accustomed, but on the other hand it is hoped that he will find interest in seeing his specialty in relation to several others.'

The importance of integration is well illustrated in the need for a range of maps when a resources survey of a region is to be made. In addition to the topographical maps on a suitable scale to establish positions, elevations and physical features, it is desirable to have other maps on, for example, the climate, vegetation, soil, geology, water resources and irrigation. The author of the chapter on mapping, Mr. F. George, Agricultural Officer of FAO, discusses the technical problems of map-making for a selected site of development work: '. . . But for the improved use of arid lands, hitherto confined to oasis gardens and nomadic pastoralism, it is essential to find water supplies and assess their usefulness and to record their positions. The arid zone on the whole is unlikely to have been adequately mapped.'

The success of schemes for land use, or modification of current land use, depend on climatic data because the incidence and reliability of rainfall, the duration of sunshine, absence of killing frosts, etc., determine the economic possibilities of crop and animal production. Data on rainfall and evaporation are essential when considering the possibility of developing tanks or reservoirs for water storage, whether the water is of local origin of brought from a distance. Wind data are required for airstrip location, for the use of wind power in generating electricity or for pumping water for domestic or irrigation purposes. Sunshine records will indicate the possibility of utilizing solar energy in an area where other sources of energy are not readily available. In 18 pages, Mr. E. G. Bilham, formerly Deputy Director of the Meteorological Office, London, sets forth the aims of a national or regional climatological service, the manner of organizing one, and the methods of putting to use the information obtained through different meteorological stations.

The geologist, in his studies of the thin crust of the earth upon which we live, has to do with rocks, minerals and soils, with earth movements, underground water, oil deposits, and with fossil remains of plants and animals. He thus has contacts with the chemist, mineralogist, soil specialist, hydrologist, botanist, and petroleum expert, and with the physicist and engineer. As Mr. Dickson observes: 'Here again is evidence of the importance of integration of effort in a study of arid zone problems.'

Modern methods involve geophysics and here we find five techniques in use—magnetic, gravity, electrical, seismic, and radiometric—each of which is described by Professor E. Sherbon Hills of the University of Melbourne. The most important applications of geology in the arid regions are in connexion with underground water, mineral resources, engineering, and in construction programmes.

Present land surfaces are the result of continuing modifying influences —seismic, climatic, erosional, and so on—since first they were elevated above sea level. Sometimes the changes brought about by climatic and erosional effects are suddenly and strongly modified by great earth movements or volcanic upheavals, with the end result that land surface is a complex of several great stages. The main purpose of the chapter on geomorphology, written by three Australian experts, Messrs. C. S. Christian, J. N. Jennings and C. R. Twidale, is to indicate the practical importance of assessing areas of land for developmental purposes, assessment turning

on topography, soils and vegetation. Clearly such survey work is closely related to other fields.

Mr. Dickson comments: 'Since the classical bases of geomorphology were developed in lands enjoying temperate climates, much remains to be done in semi-arid and arid areas, which occupy a decidedly greater proportion of the earth surface than the more favoured lands.'

*Water, Soil Resources and Vegetation*

The final decision about the use of land in semi-arid to arid areas for food production or any primary industry will depend on the availability of water, and the chapter on hydrology, written by Professor J. Tison, Secretary-General of the International Association of Hydrology, deals with that essential condition. The first section of his article concerns precipitation, evaporation, consumptive use of water and infiltration into the soil zone. Any survey for ground water must be based on a geological survey to provide data on the stratigraphy of the region and to estimate the possibility of the presence of aquifers and their extent. Information should be collected about the existence of springs, seepages, and the state of any wells. Using wells and springs, it is then possible to plan a network of test bores.

It often happens that streams, which flow through arid land have their sources in high rainfall country, as, for instance, does the Nile. Professor Tison discusses river discharge, flood discharge, forecasting flood discharge, gauging apparatus, measuring weirs and flumes, problems of silt movement and deposition in streams and reservoirs. He studies finally the agricultural problems involved in irrigation: canal size, shape and location, drainage network, methods of irrigation.

After consideration of climate, geology, land use, and the possibilities of improved water supplies, it is important to consider the soils in which crops will be grown and the vegetation at present growing in those soils. Mr. Herbert Greene, adviser on tropical soils for the Colonial Office, United Kingdom, outlines the essentials of a study of all the soils of a region: slope, depth, rockiness, erosion status, surface drainage, profile, texture, structure, etc. These all have a bearing, as Mr. Dickson points out, on the use to which the soil is put and how long it will continue to be a fertile source of production.

The study of vegetation involves phytosociology—a new phase of plant ecology, in which the pioneers have been two professors of Montpellier, Messrs. Braun-Blanquet and Emberger, of France. They have developed methods that achieve a rapid but accurate evaluation of the vegetative cover, in order to appraise the present status of local land use and assess the possibilities of greater production, particularly through crop production with irrigation. The chapter on vegetation is written by Mr. W. G. McGinnies, Director of the Central States Forest Experiment Station at Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., and the discussion on the value of trees in the improvement of living conditions in the arid zone is written by Mr. M. Leloup, head of the Forestry Division of FAO.

It is equally necessary to assess and appreciate the effects that any modifications of land use will have on both the sedentary and the nomadic peoples at present occupying the area. It will be necessary to observe them, to study their traditions, social customs, land tenure, animal husbandry, health and housing. If there is to be a major change in the way of life of the people either in themselves or owing to the entry of other peoples into the region, the transition in the agrarian structure may be devastating in its complications and effects on traditional social life. There are many problems in connexion with land or water ownership and with the many changes which must occur, as for example with the development of a greater crop production with or without irrigation, where the interests of the indigenous cultivator must be protected. These questions, and others of the same kind, are discussed in papers by Dr. Edmond Sergent (Member of the Institut de France), Messrs. Erich H. Jacoby and R. O. Whyte (both of FAO) and in one submitted by WHO.

There remains the serious problem of sources of energy, which is discussed by Mr. E. W. Golding. 'The amount of wind and sunshine in the arid areas naturally turns the mind to the possibilities of harnessing this natural power', Mr. Dickson writes in his introduction, 'where it is extremely costly to transmit power from thermal or hydroelectric sources or use diesel fuels, etc.'

At the 'Atoms for Peace' Conference in Geneva it was stated that possibly one day, remote areas, now sparsely peopled, might be made more hospitable by air-conditioning, using so-called pocket atomic reactors. Sir John Cockcroft is also reported to have said that nuclear power might one day be used to produce large quantities of fresh water from the sea, at reasonable cost, for arid areas not too far from the sea coast.

It is with these perspectives that Mr. Dickson concludes his introduction to the *Guide Book*. This work published by Unesco should, he believes, help to find the means by which 'the achievements of scientific effort may be used to bring about improvement in the living conditions of man in the dry regions of the world, particularly as regards increased food production and provision of better living conditions.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

In addition to the *Guide Book to Research Data for Arid Zone Development*, the series which Unesco publishes under the general heading of *Arid Zone Research*, now includes nine books. It may be helpful to review their contents briefly.

*Reviews of Research on Arid Zone Hydrology*, Paris, Unesco, 212 pages with maps and graphs. Price: $4.50; 25/-; 1,250 fr. (Also in French.)

Collection of studies concentrated on research in the field of hydrology of arid zones, especially concerning underground water and fluid mechanics. The arid zones are divided into eight regions and a report for each region is included. These are: arid regions of northwest Africa, northeast Africa, the Union of South Africa and Angola, the Middle East, India and Pakistan, the United States and Canada, Latin America, Australia. The world distribution of arid and semi-arid climatic zones is also the subject of a separate study.

*Proceedings of the Ankara Symposium on Arid Zone Hydrology*, Paris, Unesco, 268 pages with illustrations, maps and graphs. Price: $5.50; 30/-; 1,500 fr. (Also in French.)

The reports published in the earlier volume formed a basic documentation made available to some sixty experts for a symposium at Ankara in 1952 organized by the Turkish Government and Unesco. Some thirty papers were presented at this meeting. The texts of these are given in the *Proceedings* under the following headings: Physical and chemical properties of underground water; Statics and dynamics of underground water; The hydrological balance and the influence of underground water upon it; Prospection for underground water and adaptation of drilling methods; Relationship between the hydrology of underground water and other sciences.

*Directory of Institutions Engaged in Arid Zone Research*, Paris, Unesco, 110 pages. Price: $1.50; 8/6; 400 fr. (In English only.)

This directory contains a list of 90 institutions engaged in scientific and technical research on arid and semi-arid areas. These institutions, listed with essential information, are located in 23 countries or dependent territories spread over the five continents.

*Utilization of Saline Water: Reviews of Research*, Paris, Unesco, 96 pages. Price: $2.50; 12/6; 600 fr. (Also in French.)

The problem of utilization of saline water has two principal aspects. The first concerns the use of untreated saline water for the raising of plants, the reactions and tolerances of different plant species to salty water, the effects of differing concentrations of the pellier. The book is divided into four parts: Structural and physiological features of the problem. The other side of the question concerns methods of purifying waters with high salt content so as to render them available for irrigation and human consumption. The results of studies in this field made recently are the subject of three reports that Unesco has published by request of the Advisory Committee for Arid Zone Research.

*Plant Ecology: Proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium / Ecologie Végétale : Actes du Colloque de Montpellier*, Paris, Unesco, 124 pages with illustrations and graphs. Price: $3.00; 16/6; 800 fr. (Bilingual edition.)

This book contains the texts of some twenty papers presented by eminent specialists at a symposium organized in 1953, at the Botanical Institute of the University of Montpellier. The book is divided into four parts: Structural and physiological features of vegetation; Climatic, ecoclimatic and hydrological effects on vegetation; Soil and vegetation; Other factors.

*Plant Ecology: Reviews of Research / Ecologie Végétale : Compte rendu de recherches*, Paris, Unesco, 377 pages with illustrations, maps and graphs. Price: $7.00; 45/-; 2,200 fr. (Bilingual edition.)

The ten regional reports compiled in this review form an introduction to the Montpellier symposium. They are based on the most recent documentation concerning the arid zone (see *Unesco Chronicle*, Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 29-34).

*Wind and Solar Energy: Proceedings of the New Delhi Symposium / Energie Solaire et éolienne : Actes du colloque de New Delhi / Energia Solar y eólica: Actas del coloquio celebrado en Nueva Delhi*, Paris, Unesco, 238 pages with illustrations, maps and graphs. Price: $7.00; 35/-; 1,750 fr. (Trilingual edition.)

Like the meetings of experts at Ankara and Montpellier, the New Delhi symposium (1954) made it possible to assess research toward the use of solar energy and wind energy in semi-arid and arid regions. This book brings together some twenty papers written by some thirty specialists from different countries.

*Human and Animal Ecology: Reviews of Research / Ecologie humaine et animale : Compte rendu de recherches*, Paris, Unesco, 244 pages with graphs. Price: $5.00; 25/-; 1,250 fr. (Bilingual edition.)

The authors of the six reports published in this volume discuss problems that are also important in the development of the arid zone. As regards human ecology, they have studied the effects of environment on human communities in the arid regions and the adaptation of these communities to local environmental conditions, particularly in relation to lodgings, clothing and food. They compare the life of stationary peoples with that of nomads, and long-established communities with recently immigrant communities. The reports on animal ecology are devoted to observations of mammals, birds, locusts and grasshoppers.

*Climatology: Reviews of Research*, Paris, Unesco, 190 pages with maps and graphs. Price: $5.00; 25/-; 1,500 fr. (Also in French.)

The titles of the eight reports listed indicate the contents of this review: Evaporation and the water balance; Climatic factors in arid zone animal ecology; Radiation and the thermal balance; Climates and vegetation; Proprioclimates of man and domestic animals; The modification of microclimates; The chemical climate and saline soils in the arid zones; Climatological observational requirements in arid zones.

# PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

## February, March, April, May, June and July 1958

**Meetings of International Non-governmental Organizations receiving subventions from Unesco, which are held at Unesco House, are marked by an asterisk.**

| *Date* | | *Place* |
|---|---|---|
| **FEBRUARY** | | |
| 3 | Fifth meeting of the committee set up by the Fifth Conference of Non-governmental Organizations. | UNESCO |
| 10-11 | Executive Board: Meeting of the working party on Unesco Institutes. | UNESCO |
| 13-15 | Working party of the Executive Board: Special Fund for Expansion of Technical Assistance. | UNESCO |
| 17-27 | Meeting of the International Advisory Committee for East-West Major Project. | UNESCO |
| 18-19 | Working party of the Executive Board on Human Rights. | UNESCO |
| 19-20 | Meeting of consultants to advise on the cell biology interdisciplinary symposia and future training courses. | UNESCO |
| 20-21* | International Theatre Institute: Editorial Committee. | UNESCO |
| 21-22* | Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences: Executive Committee. | UNESCO |
| 24-25* | International Theatre Institute: Executive Committee. | UNESCO |
| 24 February - 1 March | Meeting on the juridical aspects of peaceful co-operation (convened by Unesco and the International Association of Legal Science). | ROME |
| 26-27* | Meeting between representatives of the World Federation of United Nations Associations and the Secretariat of Unesco. | UNESCO |
| 28 February - 1 March | Working party of Headquarters Committee on the rent of offices of permanent delegates. | UNESCO |
| **MARCH** | | |
| 13-14 | Headquarters Committee: twenty-fifth session. | UNESCO |
| 17-22 | Experts meeting on evaluation of the results of school education. | HAMBURG |
| 24-28 | Meeting of National Commissions for Unesco in the Western Hemisphere (convened by the National Commission of Cuba and subsidized by Unesco). | HAVANA |
| 24 March - 3 April | Meeting of economists on peaceful co-operation. | ISTANBUL |
| 26-28 | Meeting of representatives of recruiting sources. | UNESCO |
| 28 March - 2 April | Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America (second session). | HAVANA |
| 31 March - 1 April | Bureau of the International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations. | UNESCO |

| *Date* | | *Place* |
|---|---|---|
| APRIL | | |
| 1-3 | Working parties of Non-governmental Organizations. | UNESCO |
| 4 | Sixth meeting of the committee set up by the Fifth Conference of Non-governmental Organizations. | UNESCO |
| 8-19 | Regional seminar on secondary school curriculum (convened by French National Commission and subsidized by Unesco). | SÈVRES (France) |
| 8-19 | Executive Board: Administrative Commission. | UNESCO |
| 8-19 | Executive Board: Commission of External Relations. | UNESCO |
| 11-18* | Meeting of the Council for Education in World Citizenship in co-operation with the World Federation of United Nations Associations (convened by the Council for Education in World Citizenship). | UNESCO |
| 21 April - 24 May | Executive Board: fiftieth session. | UNESCO |
| 25-26 | Steering Committee of the Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia. | CALCUTTA |
| MAY | | |
| 7-9 | International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of Unesco. | MOSCOW |
| 12-24 (tentative) | Regional seminar on educational statistics for Arab States. | BEIRUT |
| 24-31 | Seminar on associated schools projects in education for international understanding (Latin America). | QUITO |
| 28 May - 7 June | Special committee of governmental experts on the international exchange of publications. | BRUSSELS |
| not fixed | Meeting of experts on psychological evaluation of school progress. | HAMBURG |
| JUNE | | |
| 16-19 | Sixth Conference of Non-governmental Organisations approved for Consultative Arrangements with Unesco. | UNESCO |
| 23 June - 4 July | Committee of governmental technicians and experts on standardization of educational statistics. | UNESCO |
| not fixed | Executive Board: Special Committee (Trusteeship). | UNESCO |
| JULY | | |
| 7 | Twenty-fourth Unesco/IBE Joint Committee. | GENEVA |
| 7-16 | Twenty-first International Conference on Public Education. | GENEVA |
| 15-18 (tentative) | Second meeting of directors of national services responsible for cultural relations. | UNESCO |
| 15-24 | Seminar on associated schools projects in education for international understanding (Europe). | HAMBURG |
| 28 July - 8 August | United Nations seminar on regional planning in relation to urbanization and industrialization (convened by ECAFE/Unesco/Japanese Government). | TOKYO |
| not fixed | Inter-American seminar on educational planning (convened jointly by the Organization of American States and Unesco). | BOGOTA (probably) |
| not fixed | Meeting of experts on peaceful co-operation. | |

# PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

February, March, April, May, June and July 1958

| Date | | Place |
|---|---|---|
| April | | |
| 14 | Working parties of Non-governmental Organizations. | GENEVA |
| 4 | Sixth meeting of the committee on by the Fifth | UNESCO |
| 6-26 | Conference of Non-governmental Organizations. | |
| | Regional seminar on secondary school curriculum. | ATHENS |
| | (convened by French National Commission and subsidized by Unesco). | (France) |
| 5-26 | Executive Board: Administrative Committee. | GENEVA |
| 8-26 | Executive Board: Committee of External Relations. | GENEVA |
| 11-12? | Meeting of the Council for Education in World Citizenship in co-operation with the World Federation of United Nations Associations (convened by the Council for Education in World Citizenship). | UNESCO |
| 21 April - 24 May | Executive Board: Fifth session. | UNESCO |
| 25-26 | Meeting Committee of the Council Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Developing Areas. | GENEVA |
| 7-8 | International Advisory Committee on Research in (Technical Sciences) Museums. | UNESCO |
| 12-24 (tentative) | Regional seminar on educational planning for Arab States. | BEIRUT |
| 14-25 | Seminar on vocational schools problems in education for international understanding (Latin America). | QUITO |
| 28 May - 7 June | Special committee of governmental experts on the International authority of publications. | GENEVA |
| not fixed | Meeting of experts on psychological evaluation of school projects. | HARMONDS |
| 16-19 | Sixth Conference of Non-governmental Organizations approved for Consultative Arrangements with Unesco. | GENEVA |
| 23 June - 4 July | Committee of governmental technicians and experts on standardization of educational statistics. | UNESCO |
| not fixed | Executive Board: Special Committee (Tentative). | GENEVA |
| July | | |
| 1 | Twenty-fifth Session of Executive Board. | PARIS |
| 1-12 | Twenty-first Session of Conference of Public Education. | GENEVA |
| 12-19 (tentative) | Second meeting of directors of national services responsible for cultural relations. | UNESCO |
| 12-26 | Seminar on vocational school projects in education for international understanding (Europe). | HARMONDS |
| 19 July - 8 August | Unified Training Seminar on physical planning in relation to exploration and industrialization (convened by UNESCO/Unesco Programme Development Fund). | UNESCO |
| not fixed | Inter-Agency Seminar on Industrial Planning (convened jointly by the Organization of American States and Unesco). | (probably) |
| not fixed | Meeting of experts on pastoral co-operation. | |

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